continued transition of non-Jews from agriculture to industry. The increase in Prussia in the percentage of Jews in domestic service and casual employment, from 3-1 in 1907 to 5-8 in 1925, is due to a change in classification; that group is now made to include everyone who is engaged in domestic employment, or in an unspecified occupation, or is without a fixed employment.

(3) OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING OF THE JEWS IN AMERICA

While the occupational grouping of the Jews in Europe has gradually grown up from its traditional basis in the eighteenth century, the grouping in America is not, in the same way, correlated to it, as all occupations among the Jews were not equally represented among the immigrants.

The occupational grouping of the Jews in America differs according to the generation to which they belong. In the first generation, a considerable proportion among the immigrants still adhere to their original occupations, though the previously independent artisans usually go into the workshops. In certain cases they rise to be foremen, cutters in tailoring, or even owners of workshops. Among the second generation, brought up in America, workmen are rare; they are mostly owners of workshops or shops, clerks, brokers in real estate, while some rise even into the

professions.
In the third generation the Americanization of the Jews is usually complete; they are merchants, manufacturers, bankers, big dealers in real estate, officials, managers, or members of the professions. But as about half the Jews in America still belong to the first generation of immigrants, the occupational character of that generation predominates; though, the gates being now closed against further immigration, that of the second and third generation will in time prevail, *i.e.* the proletarian strata among the Jews will shrink, while the middle classes will grow in numbers. Naturally,